

State Report

Colorado

This document is excerpted from:

The September 2016 Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking



Colorado

State Population: 5,355,866

Population Ages 12–20: 599,000

| | Percentage | Number |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Ages 12–20 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 26.5 | 159,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 14.7 | 88,000 |
| Ages 12–14 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 5.4 | 11,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 1.8 | 4,000 |
| Ages 15–17 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 24.9 | 50,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 12.1 | 24,000 |
| Ages 18–20 | | |
| Past-Month Alcohol Use | 50 | 98,000 |
| Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use | 30.9 | 60,000 |
| Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21) | | 61 |
| Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21) | | 3,715 |
| | Percentage of All Traffic Fatalities | Number |
| Traffic Fatalities, 15- to 20-Year-Old Drivers with BAC > 0.01 | 34 | 26 |

Laws Addressing Minors in Possession of Alcohol

| Underage Possession | |
|--|--|
| Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | Yes |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| • Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? | Yes in specified locations – See below |
| • Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? | No |
| Is there an exception based on location? | Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian is present or consents |
| <i>Note:</i> Colorado's exception requires the knowledge and consent of the owner of the private property when minors possess alcohol (in addition to the consent and presence of a parent or guardian). | |

| Underage Consumption | |
|--|--|
| Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | Yes |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| • Is consumption allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents? | Yes in specified locations – See below |
| • Is consumption allowed if the spouse is present or consents? | No |
| Is there an exception based on location? | Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian is present or consents |
| <i>Note:</i> Colorado's exception requires the knowledge and consent of the owner of the private property when minors consume alcohol (in addition to the consent and presence of a parent or guardian). | |

| Underage Internal Possession | |
|--|--|
| Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | Yes |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| • Is internal possession allowed if the parent or guardian is present or consents? | Yes, in specified locations – See below |
| • Is internal possession allowed if the spouse is present or consents? | No |
| Is there an exception based on location? | Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian is present or consents |
| <i>Note:</i> Colorado's exception requires the knowledge and consent of the owner of the private property when minors possess or consume alcohol (in addition to consent and presence of a parent/guardian). | |

| Underage Purchase and Attempted Purchase | |
|--|-----|
| Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited? | Yes |
| May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes? | No |

| False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Provisions Targeting Minors | |
| Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited? | Yes |
| Does the use of a false ID result in minor's driver's license suspension? | Yes, through a judicial process |

| Provisions Targeting Suppliers | |
|--|-----|
| Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited? | Yes |
| Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited? | No |
| Retailer Support Provisions | |
| Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs? | No |
| Are state driver's licenses for persons under 21 easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over? | Yes |
| May retailers seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid? | Yes |
| Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer? | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)? | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)? | No |
| Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID? | No |
| May a retailer detain a minor who used a false ID? | Yes |
| <i>Note:</i> In Colorado, the license revocation period for a first conviction of obtaining or attempting to obtain an alcoholic beverage by misrepresentation of age is 24 hours of public service, if ordered by the court, or 3 months. | |

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

| Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles) | |
|--|------|
| What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle? | 0.02 |
| Does a BAC level in excess of limit automatically establish a violation (per se violation)? | Yes |
| What is the minimum age to which the limit applies? | 0 |
| What is the maximum age to which the limit applies? | 21 |

| Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors ("Use/Lose" Laws) | |
|---|---------------|
| Is there a "use/lose" law that suspends or revokes a minor's driving privileges for alcohol violations? | Yes |
| What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of alcohol | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possession of alcohol | Yes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of alcohol | Yes |
| The law applies to people under what age? | 21 |
| Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary? | Mandatory |
| What is the length of suspension/revocation? | |
| Minimum number of days | Not specified |
| Maximum number of days | 90 |

| Graduated Driver's Licenses | |
|---|---|
| Learner Stage | |
| What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians or other adults (other than instructors)? | 15 |
| What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage? | 12 |
| What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians, or adults before advancing to intermediate stage? | 50 (10 of which must be at night) |
| Intermediate Stage | |
| What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision? | 16 |
| For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin? | 12 am |
| Can law enforcement stop a driver for night-driving violation as a primary offense? | No – Officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for night-driving violation |
| Are there restrictions on passengers? | Yes – For first 6 months, no passenger under 21 who is not an immediate family member unless accompanied by driver's parent or guardian; second 6 months, only one passenger under 21 who is not an immediate family member unless accompanied by driver's parent or guardian |
| Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense? | No – Officer must stop driver for another offense to cite for passenger restriction violation |
| License Stage | |
| What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions? | 17 |

Laws Targeting Alcohol Suppliers

| Furnishing Alcohol to Minors | |
|---|--|
| Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited? | Yes |
| Are there exceptions based on family relationships? | |
| • Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol? | Yes in specified locations |
| • Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol? | No |
| Is there an exception based on location? | Yes, in any private location if parent/guardian supplies alcohol |
| Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees | |
| Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged? | No |
| Compliance Check Protocols | |
| Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks? | Yes |

| | |
|--|---|
| What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check? | 18 |
| What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check? | 20.5 |
| What are the decoy's appearance requirements? | Yes – Age-appropriate appearance with no age enhancements |
| Does decoy carry ID during compliance check? | Discretionary |
| May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age? | Permitted |
| Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified? | Not specified |

| Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors | |
|---|--|
| Are there written guidelines for penalties imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor? | Yes |
| What is the time period for defining second, third, and subsequent offenses? | 1 year |
| What is the penalty for the first offense? | Written warning, Assurance of Voluntary Compliance, or up to 15-day license suspension. Accepting a fine in lieu of actual suspension or holding a portion of the suspension time in abeyance are both at the discretion of the licensing authority. |
| What is the penalty for the second offense? | 5- to 25-day license suspension. At the discretion of the licensing authority, licensee may pay fine in lieu of suspension or suspension may be held in abeyance if no fine was paid or suspension served at time of 1st offense. |
| What is the penalty for the third offense? | 15- to 40-day license suspension |
| What is the penalty for the fourth offense? | 45-day license suspension or license revocation |
| <i>Note:</i> List of aggravating and mitigating factors is provided. The time period for the fourth offense is 2 years. All penalties are for compliance check violations only. | |

| Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) | |
|---|-----------------|
| Is there a state law pertaining to beverage service training? | Yes – Voluntary |
| If training is mandatory, who must participate? | N/A |
| If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered? | |
| • Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits | No |
| • Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other | No |
| • Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons | Yes |
| • Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons | No |
| Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)? | Unspecified |
| Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees? | Unspecified |

| Minimum Age for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores) | |
|---|----|
| What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments? | |
| Beer | 21 |
| Wine | 21 |
| Spirits | 21 |
| Does a manager or supervisor have to be present? | No |
| <i>Note:</i> Although employees must be at least 21 to sell malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors in a retail liquor store, employees at least 18 may sell fermented malt beverages containing not more than 3.2% alcohol by weight in establishments where fermented malt beverages are sold at retail in containers for off-premises consumption. | |

| Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars) | |
|---|-----|
| What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments? | |
| Beer | 18 |
| Wine | 18 |
| Spirits | 18 |
| What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments? | |
| Beer | 18 |
| Wine | 18 |
| Spirits | 18 |
| Does a manager or supervisor have to be present? | Yes |
| <i>Note:</i> Persons under 21 employed to sell or dispense malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors are required to be supervised by another person who is on premise and over 21. | |

| Alcohol Outlet Siting Near Schools and Universities | |
|---|----------------------|
| Colleges and Universities | |
| Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)? | Yes, within 500 feet |
| Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)? | Yes, within 500 feet |
| To which alcohol products does requirement apply? | Beer, wine, spirits |
| Primary and Secondary Schools | |
| Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)? | Yes, within 500 feet |
| Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants/bars)? | Yes, within 500 feet |
| To which alcohol products does requirement apply? | Beer, wine, spirits |

| Dram Shop Liability | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Does a statute create dram shop liability? | Yes |
| Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered? | Yes (\$280,810 per person) |
| Does the statute limit who may be sued? | No |
| Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof? | Yes (knowledge of underage status) |
| Does common law dram shop liability exist? | No |

| Social Host Liability | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Does a statute create social host liability? | Yes |
| Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered? | Yes (\$280,810 per person) |
| Does the statute limit who may be sued? | No |

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof? | Yes (knowledge of underage status) |
| Does common law social host liability exist? | No |

| Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties | |
|---|-----|
| Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties? | No |
| Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property? | N/A |
| What action by underage guest triggers a violation? | N/A |
| Property type covered by the law? | N/A |
| What level of knowledge by the host is required? | N/A |
| Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable? | N/A |
| Are there any exceptions for underage guests? | N/A |

| Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol | |
|--|-----|
| Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers? | |
| Beer | Yes |
| Wine | Yes |
| Spirits | Yes |

| Direct Shipments/Sales | |
|---|------|
| May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers? | Yes |
| What alcohol types may be shipped? | Wine |
| Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized? | No |
| Age verification requirements | |
| Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale? | No |
| Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients? | Yes |
| State approval/permit requirements | |
| Must the producer/manufacture obtain state license or permit? | Yes |
| Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency? | No |
| Recording/reporting requirements | |
| Must the producer/manufacture record/report purchaser's name? | Yes |
| Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name? | No |
| Shipping label requirements | |
| Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"? | Yes |
| Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"? | Yes |

| Keg Registration | |
|---|--------|
| How is a keg defined (in gallons)? | No law |
| Prohibitions | |
| Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty? | No law |
| Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty? | No law |
| What purchaser information is collected? | |
| Must the retailer collect the name and address? | No law |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information? | No law |
| Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed? | No law |
| Must warning information be given to purchaser? | No law |
| Is a deposit required? | No law |
| Does law cover disposable kegs? | No law |

| Home Delivery | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Is home delivery of alcohol permitted? | |
| Beer | Yes (state permit required) |
| Wine | Yes (state permit required) |
| Spirits | Yes (state permit required) |

| High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages | |
|---|-----|
| Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages? | No |
| Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)? | N/A |
| Are there exceptions to restrictions? | N/A |

Laws Affecting Alcohol Pricing

| Alcohol Taxes | |
|---|--------------|
| Beer | |
| Control system for beer? | No |
| Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer | \$0.08 |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| Retail tax rate (if applicable) | |
| If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax? | No |
| • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| Retail tax rate (if applicable) | |
| If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax? | No |
| • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Additional taxes for 3.2–6% alcohol beer (if applicable) | |
| Wine | |
| Control system for wine? | No |
| Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine | \$0.32 |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| Retail tax rate (if applicable) | |
| If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax? | No |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| Retail tax rate (if applicable) | |
| If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax? | No |
| • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Additional taxes for 6–14% alcohol wine (if applicable) | |
| Spirits | |
| Control system for spirits? | No |
| Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits | \$2.28 |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| Retail tax rate (if applicable) | |
| If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax? | No |
| • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits | |
| Wholesale tax rate (if applicable) | |
| Retail tax rate (if applicable) | |
| If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax? | No |
| • General sales tax rate | Not relevant |
| • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) | Not relevant |
| Additional taxes for 15–50% alcohol spirits (if applicable) | |

| | |
|---|----|
| Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials | |
| What types of drink specials are prohibited by on-premises retailers? | |
| Free beverages | No |
| Multiple servings at one time | No |
| Multiple servings for same price as single serving | No |
| Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours) | No |
| Unlimited beverages for fixed price | No |
| Increased volume without increase in price | No |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions | |
| | |
| Beer | |
| Are volume discounts to retailers allowed? | No law |
| Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers? | Yes |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time? | No law |
| Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period? | Yes (30 days) |
| Wine | |
| Are volume discounts to retailers allowed? | No law |
| Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers? | Yes |
| Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time? | No law |
| Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period? | Yes (30 days) |
| Spirits | |
| Are volume discounts to retailers allowed? | No law |
| Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers? | Yes |
| Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time? | No law |
| Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period? | Yes (30 days) |
| <i>Note: Wholesalers may not sell below cost.</i> | |

Colorado State Survey Responses

State Agency Information

Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:

Colorado Department of Revenue, Liquor Enforcement Division

Enforcement Strategies

State law enforcement agencies use:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Cops in Shops | Yes |
| Shoulder Tap Operations | No |
| Party Patrol Operations or Programs | Yes |
| Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations | Yes |

Local law enforcement agencies use:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Cops in Shops | Yes |
| Shoulder Tap Operations | Yes |
| Party Patrol Operations or Programs | Yes |
| Underage Alcohol-Related Fatality Investigations | Yes |

State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws Yes

Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors Colorado Dept. of Revenue, Liquor Enforcement Div.

Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies No

Enforcement Statistics

State collects data on the number of minors found in possession Yes

Number of minors found in possession by state law enforcement agencies 4,499

Number pertains to the 12 months ending 12/31/2014

Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies Yes

State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors Yes

Data are collected on these activities Yes

Number of retail licensees in state³ 9,900

Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks) 3,322

Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks 280

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending 12/31/2014

Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments Both on- and off-sale establishments

State conducts **random** underage compliance checks/decoy operations Yes

Number of licensees subject to **random** state compliance checks/decoy operations 3,322

Number of licensees that failed **random** state compliance checks 280

Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors Yes

Data are collected on these activities Yes

Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies 241

Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks 19

Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending 12/31/2014

Sanctions

State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish minors Don't know

Number of fines imposed by the state⁴ Not applicable

Total amount in fines across all licensees Not applicable

Smallest fine imposed Not applicable

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Largest fine imposed | Not applicable |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Not applicable |
| <i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i> | |
| Number of suspensions imposed by the state ⁵ | Not applicable |
| Total days of suspensions across all licensees | Not applicable |
| Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days) | Not applicable |
| Longest period of suspension imposed (in days) | Not applicable |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Not applicable |
| <i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing minors</i> | |
| Number of license revocations imposed ⁶ | Not applicable |
| Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending | Not applicable |

Additional Clarification

Data on compliance checks by local law enforcement agencies based on reporting by seven local agencies. Reporting is not required by local law enforcement.

- ¹ Or having consumed or purchased per state statutes.
- ² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors.
- ³ Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.
- ⁴ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies.
- ⁵ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies.
- ⁶ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant – Prevention and Reduction of Under 18 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Program serves specific or general population | Specific population |
| Number of youth served | 486,845 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information: | Not Available |

Program Description: The Colorado Office of Behavioral Health administers a portion of the federal substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant provided by SAMHSA. The Reduction of Under 18 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use program is designed to reduce the current alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use rate, prevent early initiation of substance use, promote healthy behavior, and support positive choices in school and communities by youth under age 18 at the local level. Fourteen agencies across Colorado are provided funding to implement evidence-based programs to reduce underage drinking.

Persistent Drunk Driver (PDD) Prevention Program

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Program serves specific or general population | Specific population |
| Number of youth served | 358,040 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not applicable |
| URL for more program information: | Not available |

Program Description: PDD prevention grants focus on supporting education programs for the general public with particular emphasis on education of young drivers regarding the dangers of persistent drunk driving at the county and local level. The PDD cash fund was established in 1998 by HB 98-1334, known as the "Persistent Drunk Driver

Act of 1998." As a part of the legislation, monies gathered from penalties and fees associated with being convicted of DUI are designated to support education programs for the general public, with particular emphasis on education of young drivers regarding the dangers of persistent drunk driving. Currently, nine agencies across Colorado receive PDD funding from the Office of Behavioral Health. All nine agencies with the exception of the evaluation contract focus on providing education to young drivers about drunk driving as well as persistent drunk driving.

Colorado Prevention Partnership for Success (CPPS)

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Program serves specific or general population | Specific population |
| Number of youth served | 68,722 |
| Number of parents served | 68,722 |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not available |
| URL for more program information: | Not available |

Program Description: This program is designed to help reduce statewide substance abuse rates by addressing gaps in current prevention services and increasing the ability to reach out to specific populations or geographic areas with serious, emerging substance abuse problems. CPPS employs a public health model to demonstrate positive statewide change in underage and binge drinking rates and disparity for high school Latino youth. CPPS will continue to integrate the Strategic Prevention Framework within Colorado's state prevention system to ensure measurable and sustainable substance abuse prevention outcomes.

Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (LEAF)

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Program serves specific or general population | Specific population |
| Number of youth served | 1,026 |
| Number of parents served | No data |
| Number of caregivers served | No data |
| Program has been evaluated | Yes |
| Evaluation report is available | No |
| URL for evaluation report: | Not available |
| URL for more program information: | Not available |

Program Description: LEAF consists of state funds financed from DUI offenses for community substance abuse prevention programs and projects. Monies allocated to the Office of Behavioral Health Prevention are used to establish a statewide program for the prevention of driving after drinking; training of teachers, health professionals, and law enforcement in the dangers of driving after drinking; preparing and disseminating educational materials dealing with the effects of alcohol and other drugs on driving behavior; and preparing and disseminating education curriculum materials for use at all levels of school.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

Program description: No data

Additional Clarification

No data

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking Yes

Description of collaboration: The Southern Ute Community Action Program (SUCAP), located in Ignacio, CO, is part of the Southern Ute Reservation in southwest Colorado. Ignacio is a multi-ethnic community with a strong Native American population. The Boys and Girls Club of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Ignacio school district uses evidence-based practices targeting youth ages 9 to 17. Under the Office of Behavioral Health Block Grant funding, SUCAP operates a teen center that continually offers education and alternative activities aimed at youth underage drinking and other substance use. SUCAP programs are culturally relevant to Southern Ute tribal requirements and combine classroom activities with outdoor excursions developed for Native American communities. Outreach

is based on relationship-building with youth in the schools and teen center to create a continuum of contacts and dosage.

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing</i> | Yes |
| Description of program: State funds portioned for community-based underage drinking prevention efforts are intended to prevent and reduce substance use, abuse, and misuse prevalence rates across the state. A combination of all six CSAP primary prevention strategies for programs, approaches, and practices are funded. All funded 54 grantees implement an evidence-based program or practice or approach that can be found on NREPP or other reputable sources. | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs</i> | Yes |
| Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards: | |
| Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA | Yes |
| Agency(ies) within your state: | No |
| Nongovernmental agency(ies): | No |
| Other: | No |

Best practice standards description: The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health has adopted the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) as a best practice standard for the prevention of underage drinking. The SPF uses a five-step planning process to guide states, jurisdictions, Tribes, and communities in selection, implementation, and evaluation of effective, culturally appropriate, and sustainable prevention activities. The SPF process:

- Promotes youth development
- Reduces risk-taking behaviors
- Builds assets and resilience
- Prevents problem behaviors across the life span of the programs

The idea behind the SPF is to use findings from public health research, along with evidence-based prevention programs, to build capacity and sustainable prevention. This, in turn, promotes resilience and decreases risk factors in individuals, families, and communities. SPF steps require states, territories, federally recognized tribes, tribal organizations, and communities to systematically:

1. Assess their prevention needs based on epidemiological data
2. Build their prevention capacity
3. Develop a strategic plan
4. Implement effective community prevention programs, policies, and practices
5. Evaluate their efforts for outcomes

The SPF is built on a community-based risk and protective factors approach to prevention. Also, there is a series of guiding principles that can be utilized at the federal, state, tribal, and community levels.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities</i> | No |
|--|----|

Committee contact information: Not applicable

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee: Not applicable

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities</i> | Not applicable |
| URL or other means of access: | Not applicable |

Underage Drinking Reports

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> | No |
| Prepared by: | Not applicable |
| Plan can be accessed via: | Not applicable |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| <i>State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years</i> | No |
| Prepared by: | Not applicable |
| Plan can be accessed via: | Not applicable |

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>Compliance checks in retail outlets:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |
| <i>Checkpoints and saturation patrols:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |
| <i>Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | \$5,858,664.91 |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | 6/30/2014 |
| <i>K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |
| <i>Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | \$97,727.55 |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | 6/30/2014 |
| <i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |
| <i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i> | |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |
| <i>Other programs:</i> | |
| Programs or strategies included | Data not available |
| Estimate of state funds expended | Data not available |
| Estimate based on the 12 months ending | Data not available |

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Taxes | Yes |
| Fines | Yes |
| Fees | Yes |
| Other | Yes |
| Federal government grant funds | |

Description of funding streams and how they are used:

Block Grant funds: A portion of the state Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds, awarded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), are allocated for the prevention and reduction of under-18 alcohol, tobacco and other drug use. These particular block grant funds are used to reduce the current alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use rate; prevent early initiation of substance use; promote healthy behavior; and support positive choices in school and communities by youth under age 18 at the local level.

Colorado Partnership for Success (CPPS) funds: Colorado is one of only four states to be awarded the SAMHSA Partnership for Success: State and Community Prevention Performance grant. This program is designed to help reduce statewide substance abuse rates by addressing gaps in current prevention services and increasing the ability to reach out to specific populations or geographic areas with serious, emerging substance abuse problems. The other three states are Connecticut, Illinois, and Tennessee. CPPS funds are used to help reduce statewide substance abuse rates by addressing gaps in current prevention services and increasing the ability to reach out to specific populations or geographic areas with serious, emerging substance abuse problems. CPPS employs a public health model to demonstrate positive statewide change in underage and binge drinking rates and disparity for high school Latino youth. CPPS will continue to integrate the Strategic Prevention Framework within Colorado's State Prevention System to ensure measurable and sustainable substance abuse prevention outcomes.

Persistent Drunk Driver (PDD) funds: Pursuant to legislation passed in 1998, penalties were increased for high BAC and repeat DUI offenders. Referred to as the Persistent Drunk Driver Act of 1998, this legislation defined the PDD

and created the PDD Cash Fund, which is funded by a surcharge imposed on convicted DWAI/DUI offenders. Monies in the PDD fund are subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly with the scope of their use stipulated by statute. Overall, the primary purpose of the fund is to support programs that are intended to deter persistent drunk driving or intended to educate the public, with particular emphasis on the education of young drivers regarding the dangers of persistent drunk driving. In recent years, the scope of the fund was expanded to include assisting indigent DUI offenders with the cost for required treatment or intervention services.

Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (LEAF) funds: Colorado Revised Statute (C.R.S.) 43-4-401 et seq. allocates a portion of funds to the Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health. These dollars are used to fund a statewide program for the prevention of driving after drinking, including educating the public in the problems of driving after drinking, preparing and disseminating educational materials dealing with the effects of alcohol and other drugs on driving behavior, and preparing and disseminating education curriculum materials for use at all levels. The LEAF increases the capacity for comprehensive impaired driving education and underage drinking prevention at the local level.

Additional Clarification

No data